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DESCRIPTION OF A TROUT FROM LAKE KOOTENAY  
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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The Museum of Stanford University has lately received, through the courtesy of Mr. John P. Babcock, Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia, a very large trout weighing 22 pounds, from Lake Kootenay, a tributary of the Columbia in British Columbia.

This specimen seems to belong to the species or subspecies described from Lake Kamloops in the same region by Dr. Jordan (Jordan & Evermann, *Fishes North and Middle Amer.*, I, p. 489, 1898), from two specimens (44,238, U. S. N. M.) collected by Mr. A. C. Bassett. These specimens were but  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. They were much more slender than the specimen before us, and there was a rosy band along the side.

The fish in hand differs in the much greater depth — perhaps due to age, in the longer head — perhaps a character of the male, and in the absence of any rosy shades whatever.

Nevertheless, it is probably an old individual of the same species, *Salmo kamloops*. It is close to the Steelhead Trout, *Salmo gairdneri* Ayres (wrongly called *Salmo gairdneri* by most recent writers), differing mainly in the robust body, the much larger head and in the much larger number of rows of spots on the dorsal fin. We present a description and figure of the Kootenay specimen.

Head 3.9 in length, measured to end of last caudal vertebra; depth 3.6; depth of caudal peduncle 2.4 in head; diameter orbit 6; width of interorbital space 2.6; snout 3; maxillary, measured from tip of snout, 1.6; D. 11; A. 11; scales in lateral series 148, between base of ventral and

lateral line, counting upward and forward 35, between lateral line and insertion of dorsal 30, between occiput and insertion of dorsal 72. Large hyoid teeth present.

Body robust and heavy, appearing especially so when compared with the very short fins and stumpy tail; mouth large, the maxillary extending far beyond eye; gillrakers pointed, rather short, 7 on upper limb of first arch, 12 on the lower; longest dorsal ray 2.4 in head; anal 2.2; pectoral 1.8; ventral 2.1; caudal 1.7; posterior outline of caudal slightly concave.

Color, dark above, silvery on sides and below; no red underneath lower jaw; upper part of head, tip of snout, and upper part of lower jaw blackish; sides with small, scattered black spots, none of which is larger than half the exposed portion of a scale; dorsal, anal and caudal with many small, black spots, those of dorsal and anal mostly elongate, the former in about 11 indistinct, longitudinal rows; those of caudal more rounded and more numerous, there being from 9 to 16 in rows along the rays; pectorals and ventrals sparsely spotted; a few scattered spots on upper part of head; adipose dorsal with about 12 small spots. No trace of rose color along the sides.

The following measurements are in inches: length to tip of caudal  $34\frac{1}{2}$ ; depth  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; head 8; depth caudal peduncle  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ; snout  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ; orbit  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; maxillary  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ; dorsal  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ; anal  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; caudal  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; pectoral  $4\frac{3}{4}$ ; height adipose dorsal  $1\frac{1}{4}$ . Weight 22 pounds.